

# INELASTIC COLLISIONS IN H<sub>2</sub>O+He SUPERSONIC JETS BY RAMAN SPECTROSCOPY

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## Summary

Six supersonic microjets of H<sub>2</sub>O+He mixtures with H<sub>2</sub>O mole fractions from 1.4% to 33%, have been produced from a 350 micron nozzle at ~90 C.

Jet	$\chi(\text{H}_2\text{O})$	$\chi(\text{He})$	$P_0$ (mbar)
H	34.0	66.0	57.4
K	21.7	78.3	79.8
L	11.5	88.5	120.2
I	6.5	93.5	190.0
J	3.3	96.7	320.0
M	1.4	98.6	309.7

All these jets were checked to be free from H<sub>2</sub>O condensation, a must for the quantitative analysis of the collisional kinetics.

The jets were probed by recording the Raman spectra of the Q-branch of the  $\nu_1$  symmetric stretching mode at 3657 cm<sup>-1</sup> at a series of distances  $z$  along the jet axis.

The primary experimental data are number densities  $n(z)$  and rotational populations  $P_i(z)$  which are then reduced to rotational  $T_R(z)$  and translational  $T_T(z)$  temperatures. Number densities  $n$  were obtained by comparing the intensity of the  $\nu_1$  Raman band in the jet with that from a static sample at a known number density.

Populations  $P_i$  of the lowest rotational energy levels obey a Boltzmann distribution for our stagnation conditions  $\Rightarrow T_R$  from simulation of the Raman spectra [1].

Translational temperatures have been obtained from  $n(z)$  and  $T_R(z)$  by conservation of mass, momentum, and energy along the jet [2]. From the analysis of the time evolution of the rotational populations by means of a kinetic Master Equation, we have determined the average rate coefficients, both for H<sub>2</sub>O:He and H<sub>2</sub>O:H<sub>2</sub>O collisions, for the 8 lowest rotational levels of ortho-H<sub>2</sub>O, as well as the state-to-state rates for ortho-H<sub>2</sub>O:He inelastic collisions at  $T_F=100$  K.

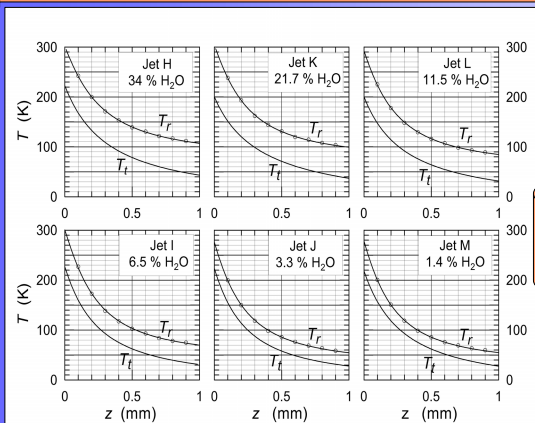
[1] G. Avila et al., J. Molec. Spectrosc. **228**, 38 (2004).

[2] B. Maté et al., J. Chem. Phys. **108**, 2676 (1998).

## The Master Equation

$$dP_i/dt = \alpha \left( -\sum_{\rho < i} a_{i\rho} h_{i \rightarrow \rho} + \sum_{\sigma > i} a_{\sigma i} h_{\sigma \rightarrow i} \right) + (1 - \alpha) \left( -\sum_{\rho < i} a_{i\rho} k_{i \rightarrow \rho} + \sum_{\sigma > i} a_{\sigma i} k_{\sigma \rightarrow i} \right),$$

## Rotational and translational temperatures

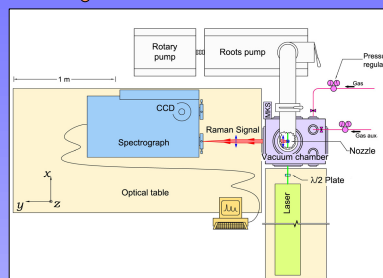


## Average rate coefficients at 100 K units of 10<sup>-14</sup>cm<sup>3</sup>s<sup>-1</sup>

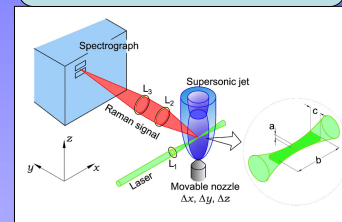
	oH <sub>2</sub> O:H <sub>2</sub> O	oH <sub>2</sub> O:He
level $i$	$h_i$	$k_i$
1	1460±100	262±12
2	1268± 85	217±10
3	1673± 76	249±12
4	1276± 76	162± 8
5	1765±106	227±11
6	1618± 94	188±10
7	1576± 88	167± 8
8	2124±116	209±11

First determination for H<sub>2</sub>O:H<sub>2</sub>O inelastic collisions

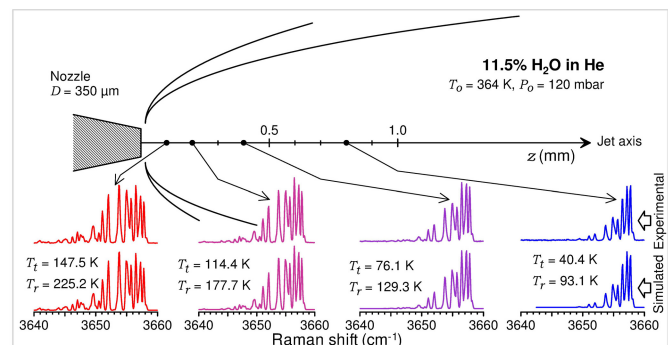
## Experimental setup and methodology



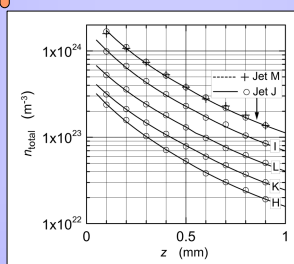
- Stable setup (for hours)
- High spatial resolution (few  $\mu\text{m}$ )
- High pointing accuracy ( $\sim 1 \mu\text{m}$ )



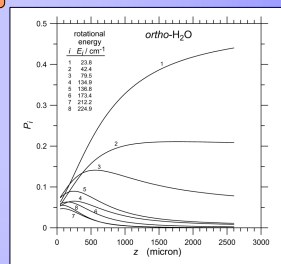
Spatial evolution was transformed into time evolution by means of the flow velocity.



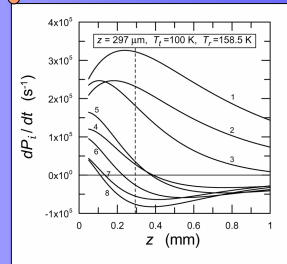
## Number densities



## Rotational populations



## Time derivatives of Rotational populations



## H<sub>2</sub>O:He inelastic collisions: State-to-state rate coefficients at 100 K; units of 10<sup>-14</sup>cm<sup>3</sup>s<sup>-1</sup>

	A	B	C	D	E	F
$\ell \rightarrow i$	$E_\ell - E_i$	ab-initio <sup>a</sup>	ab-initio <sup>b</sup>	exptal <sup>c</sup>	exptal <sup>d</sup>	
2 $\rightarrow$ 1	18.6	2025	2451	1548±97	1492±92	
3 $\rightarrow$ 1	55.7	1930	2418	1475±92	1472±90	
3 $\rightarrow$ 2	37.1	769	745	662±36	517±27	
4 $\rightarrow$ 2	92.5	1200	1527	1032±56	1059±56	
5 $\rightarrow$ 2	94.4	573	741	493±27	514±27	
4 $\rightarrow$ 3	55.4	1180	1492	1270±55	1223±53	
5 $\rightarrow$ 3	57.3	1410	1801	1517±66	1476±64	
6 $\rightarrow$ 3	93.3	591	719	636±27	589±25	
7 $\rightarrow$ 3	132.7	587	760	632±27	623±27	
6 $\rightarrow$ 4	38.5	541	664	785±37	779±40	
7 $\rightarrow$ 4	77.3	773	825	1121±53	968±49	
8 $\rightarrow$ 4	89.9	240	316	348±16	371±19	
9 $\rightarrow$ 4	150.5	998	1342	1448±68	1574±80	
6 $\rightarrow$ 5	36.6	1335	1610	1717±85	1566±78	
8 $\rightarrow$ 5	88.1	1720	2222	2212±109	2162±108	
7 $\rightarrow$ 6	38.8	1465	1789	2138±136	1822±123	
10 $\rightarrow$ 6	127.0	848	1165	1237±79	1186±80	
8 $\rightarrow$ 7	12.7	195	262	363±24	343±24	
9 $\rightarrow$ 7	73.3	1245	1554	2326±155	2037±142	
10 $\rightarrow$ 7	88.2	419	456	783±52	598±42	
12 $\rightarrow$ 7	170.4	686	931	1281±85	1220±85	
10 $\rightarrow$ 8	75.5	886	1115	1489±92	1455±95	
11 $\rightarrow$ 8	100.5	1770	2287	2975±183	2985±194	

## Quantitative analysis

	dft/dt (en 10**3 sec-1)											
level i	jet H		jet K		jet I		jet J		jet M			
ortho-H2O	expt	recalc	expt	recalc	expt	recalc	expt	recalc	expt	recalc		
1	180.4	181.6	239.9	238.1	317.9	311.0	431.8	449.2	561.1	561.6	559.3	549.9
oH2O:He	134.7	144.5			130.6	125.4			89.7			409.2
oH2O:H2	46.9	93.6			180.4	323.8			471.9			50.5
exp-rec (%)	-1.2	(0.66)	+1.8	(0.75)	-17.4	(4.03)	-0.5	(0.01)	+9.8	(1.75)		
2	133.1	134.2	175.5	173.9	228.7	223.1	308.8	319.5	384.2	388.4	385.6	379.9
	100.8	107.6			96.4	92.4			64.7			29.9
	33.4	66.3			126.7	227.1			323.7			350.1
	-1.1	(0.83)	+1.6	(0.91)	+5.6	(2.45)	-10.7	(3.46)	-4.2	(1.10)	+6.4	(1.66)
3	112.0	114.2	144.3	143.2	179.4	173.2	238.3	239.1	261.0	264.7	267.4	256.6
	89.4	94.5			82.6	78.5			51.6			23.4
	24.8	48.7			96.6	161.6			213.1			233.2
	-2.2	(1.96)	+1.1	(0.80)	+6.2	(3.45)	-0.8	(0.33)	-3.7	(1.42)	+10.8	(4.03)
4	25.0	26.3	29.1	28.9	28.1	26.3	33.7	28.9	5.0	9.6	10.5	8.7
	23.0	23.2			18.2	16.4			7.7			3.7
	9.3	5.7			8.1	12.5			1.9			4.5
	-1.3	+0.2			+1.8	+4.8			-4.6		+2.3	
5	32.4	34.0	37.3	36.7	35.1	33.0	41.4	36.3	0.5	6.8	8.0	7.3
	29.8	29.5			23.0	20.9			8.9			4.5
	4.2	7.2			10.0	15.4			-2.1			2.8
	-1.6	+0.6			+2.1	+5.1			-6.3		+0.5	
6	-5.3	-4.4	-11.2	-11.3	-25.1	-25.5	-38.5	-44.6	-84.8	-81.1	-79.8	-80.0
	-0.2	-19.3			-4.8	-5.7			-8.4			-76.4
	-4.2	-9.2			-20.7	-38.9			-72.7			-4.2
	-0.9	+0.1			+0.4	+6.1			-3.7		+0.2	
7	-25.3	-25.0	-36.2	-35.9	-53.9	-53.2	-75.7	-80.9	-115.4	-114.5	-113.0	-111.7
	-16.5	-19.5			-33.7	-33.0			-16.6			-14.8
	-8.1	-16.6			-61.5	-61.5			-97.9			-104.4
	-0.3	(1.19)	-0.3	(0.83)	-0.7	(1.30)	+5.2	(6.97)	-0.9	(0.78)	-1.3	(1.15)
8	-37.2	-36.4	-52.1	-51.4	-75.1	-73.3	-104.4	-111.2	-151.3	-152.9	-149.1	-148.8
	-25.0	-28.2			-27.4	-27.3			-22.7			-19.8
	-11.4	-23.2			-45.9	-83.9			-130.2			-138.8
	-0.8	(2.15)	-0.7	(1.34)	-1.8	(2.40)	+6.8	(6.51)	+1.6	(1.06)	-0.8	(0.54)

C) S. Green et al, Astrophys. J. SS, **85**, 181 (1993)

D) This work, from M. P. Hodges et al PES, J. Chem. Phys. **116**, 1397 (2002)

E), F) This work, experimental

DMC2013 Granlibakken, Lake Tahoe, CA, USA

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# XXIV Conference on Dynamics of Molecular Collisions

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## Inelastic collision rates of *ortho*-H<sub>2</sub>O molecules with Helium atoms at 100 K

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An experimental method for the study of inelastic collisions within the vibrational ground state will be reported. The method is based in the production, spectroscopic measurement (Raman), and quantitative analysis of flow data in H<sub>2</sub>O+He supersonic jet mixtures. The primary experimental data are number densities and rotational populations which are then reduced to rotational, translational temperatures, and flow velocities. From these data the time evolution of rotational populations of H<sub>2</sub>O along the supersonic jets is determined with accuracy up to 1 %. The analysis of time evolution by means of a kinetic Master Equation permit us obtaining the H<sub>2</sub>O:H<sub>2</sub>O and H<sub>2</sub>O:He average rate coefficients associated to each rotational level. Employing the relative values from some *ab-initio* state-to-state rates as starting values, in combination with the H<sub>2</sub>O:H<sub>2</sub>O self-collision average rates, the experimental state-to-state rate coefficients for H<sub>2</sub>O:He inelastic collisions are obtained.

The method is applied here in detail to the state-to-state rates for collisions of *ortho*-H<sub>2</sub>O molecules with helium atoms at 100 K. In the experiment the data from six independent H<sub>2</sub>O+He supersonic jets with different proportions of helium permit us obtaining the rates for the eight lowest rotational levels of *ortho*-H<sub>2</sub>O with accuracy better than 10% for the dominant processes. *Ab-initio* rates from two different H<sub>2</sub>O-He potential energy surfaces (PES) [1-3] will be compared with the experiment. Conclusions about the quality of the respective PESs will be discussed.

Broadening coefficients of some rotation lines of *ortho*-H<sub>2</sub>O in the THz region, which have been calculated from the inelastic rates reported in this work, will be compared with independent spectroscopic results [4].

## References

- [1] S. Maluendes, A. D. McLean, and S. Green, *J. Chem. Phys.* **96**, 8150 (1992).
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- [4] M. J. Dick, B. J. Drouin, and J. C. Pearson, *Phys. Rev.* **A81**, 022706 (2010).